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DATE OF June 15-21, 1953  
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CPW Report No. 79 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(June 15 - 21, 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking reported (June 16) that a China Youth Congress resolution read: "The most important political assignment of the Chinese people is emulation of the USSR and closer Sino-Soviet friendship and cooperation." The Congress "unanimously agreed" to join the SSFA, and urged youth to work closely with local units. Peking announced in numeral code (June 19) that the Soviet komsomol delegation had arrived for the Youth Congress.

Hofei (June 18) reported on ANHWEI JIH PAO editorials commemorating the death of Gorki. Nanking and Mukden (June 18) and Chinchow (June 19) told of SSFA-sponsored Gorki programs. Mukden stated (June 16) that thousands of persons had visited the "great Stalin" photo exhibit. Peking said in numeral code (June 17) that Mukden and Northeast SSFA units toured Northeast cities with a Stalin exhibit, and showed movies of Soviet construction 25 times.

Peking reported in numeral code (June 16) that the Moscow press carried reviews of Mao's works in Russian. Peking said in numeral code (June 17) that the Soviet people commemorated Chu Yuan's death, and added (June 21) that the Hungarian Academy of Science made Kuo Mo-jo an academician.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking reported in numeral code (June 15) that the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee deputy chairman told the China Youth Congress that land reform success had "brought the Chinese people closer to those of the USSR." He called the latest Soviet Five-Year Plan proof of socialism's superiority over capitalism, offered lasting Sino-Soviet friendship as a dependable guarantee of world peace, and boasted that the USSR first pronounced that all world disputes could be settled by peaceful negotiation.

Peking announced in numeral code (June 17) that the Academy of Science delegation that toured the USSR had returned. Mukden stated (June 21) that 99 percent of Dairen Engineering Institute teachers now could read Russian reference books, and were translating Russian books for classroom use.

Tsinan reported (June 18) that Soviet experts at the Shantung Rubber Works had corrected defects in hot water bags. Peking said in numeral code (June 20) that Soviet experts taught workers to make 500 iron castings from one mold. Pictures of Soviet experts assisting Chinese workers were published in TRUD.

Peking asserted in numeral code (June 15) that after studying Soviet methods, "Ankang" workers were making steel free of impurities. Peking stated in numeral code (June 16) that 140 Anshan engineers and technicians received citations for remarkable results achieved through studying Soviet methods. Peking announced (June 18) that the Number 3 Electrical Engineering Works had been answering queries concerning Soviet electroplating methods.

Peking said in numeral code (June 21) that 80 percent of Sinkiang's cotton came from USSR seed. Nanking stated (June 15) that the local state chemical works cut costs and increased profits by adopting progressive methods and discharging conservative elements. Tsitsihar reported (June 17) that Number 1 Brick Plant workers had tightened the belt on a machine, correcting an operation deficiency that existed for three years.

3. (2c) ECONOMIC PROBLEMS: Peking complained in numeral code (June 21) that American embargo policies had caused unfavorable trade balances in Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand and Ceylon through tin and rubber price and export drops. Recently 46 tin mines were closed in Malaya and 100 rubber plantations in Thailand, increasing the Southeast Asian demand for trade with China.

Shanghai reported (June 17) that a 46-member German trade delegation was preparing an industrial exhibit.

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smash Catholic espionage plots. Shanghai added (June 21) that "Catholics and others" rallied at Yungan Road to oppose Catholic imperialists carrying on espionage and "living a secluded life."

7. (3b) EVIDENCE OF RESISTANCE: Tsinan announced (June 18) that Chu Four, Tsingtao, had set up a People's Tribunal to handle trials of persons undermining the coming elections. Shanghai said (June 17) that the local trade and industry federation called a meeting to support Government suppression of reactionary sects, special agents, gangsters, landlords, and "other undesirable elements."

8. (3a) AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: Peking reported in numeral code (June 15) that co-operatives had been strengthened through cadre training, but the target of 5,000 for the Northeast had been changed to 3,755 "to meet local requirements." Peking (June 17) quoted the HUPEH JIH PAO as urging "education" of rural cadres, Communist Party members, Youth Corps members, and active peasants to join mutual-aid teams for the farm rush period.

Shanghai announced (June 16) that local cooperatives had increased wheat-collection goals 20 percent for this year. Sian said (June 17) that Tali Hsien, Shensi, cadres had been ordered to correct the attitude of wheat growers who tended their own fields and paid no attention to production competition drives.

Chungking reported (June 20) that the Southwest Party Bureau had ordered cadres to suspend election and antibureaucracy drives to concentrate on drought protection, as Szechwan, Kweichow, Yunnan, and Sikang fields were drying up, and even drinking water was scarce. Cadres must "correct the pessimistic attitude of the people," expose rumors by undesirable elements, and explain the "natural causes of droughts."

9. (4) KOREAN WAR: Peking asserted in numeral code (June 15) that Rhee's opposition to an armistice had aroused great anger among American soldiers, who felt their efforts were useless, and were anxious to stop fighting and leave Korea. Peking said in numeral code (June 17) that Rhee had banned demonstrations and press reports because of anti-American feeling and Korean demands that the Americans go home.

Peking in numeral code (June 18) said the Tokyo High Command had attempted to place responsibility for freeing prisoners on Rhee, when actually American leaders connived with Rhee.

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Peking said in numeral code (June 18) that an inspection led to cuts in the 50 percent profit of the Southwest Brick and Tile Works. Shanghai stated (June 18) that the Number 6 Cotton Mill had reduced defective goods more than half by installing an air conditioner.

4. (3a) STRENGTHENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking in numeral code (June 15) reported Northeast Party Bureau complaints that offices paid no attention to people's letters. In Harbin 6,500 were processed after lying in the files for six months, providing a valuable tool to combat bureaucracy and discipline violations.

Peking in numeral code (June 16) reported that People's Liberation Army personnel rehabilitating the Sikang-Tibet highway were studying four to five hours a day, and now 40 percent could read and write. Peking (June 20) ordered a renewed study of Government policy, interrupted by studies of the Soviet 19th Party Congress reports and of the Soviet Communist Party. Shanghai said (June 19) that tighter work discipline in the Number 2 Textile Mill had improved production.

Peking reported in numeral code (June 15) that the China Youth Federation promoted the Resist-America, Aid-Korea drive, exposed 1,032 cases of corruption in Wuhsi, and set up 174 training classes for 36,900 youth. Peking (June 16) broadcast the China Youth Congress greetings to Mao: "History has taught us that we must follow Communist Party leadership; the Mao Tse-tung banner will lead us constantly forward to new victories."

Peking said in numeral code (June 20) that the Youth Corps had 9,000,000 members and 380,000 units. The main work of the corps was to train youths in Communism and "prepare the elite of the corps to become members and expand the Communist Party." Youth corpsmen who now were Party cadres had joined the Party.

5. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Peking stated in numeral code (June 16) that the Fushin mines had completed a project honoring the Communist Party anniversary, while Chungking railway workers completed 25 miles of track. Peking said in numeral code (June 18) that the Ministry of Heavy Industry's Number 1 Engineering Corps had released 400 workers and increased efficiency by streamlining operations, and added (June 19) that Kunming had established a mining institute for 2,000 students and expanded operations to exploit Yunnan mineral resources.

Mukden reported (June 19) that Sungchiang cadres met to improve basic construction work by overcoming bureaucracy and improving their ideological study. By creating a system of responsibility, "Ankang" succeeded in keeping planning department operations on schedule.

6. (3b) CONTROL OF RELIGION: Shanghai announced (June 15) that the Public Safety Office had arrested 10 Catholics who for two years had sent coded information to imperialist nations. Thirteen other subversives "operating under the cloak of religion," including a Jesuit seminary head, were arrested for collecting information on weather, air defense, land reform, counterrevolutionary suppression, and ideological reform. Shanghai claimed (June 16) that Catholics were among those expressing support for the arrests.

Hangchow reported (June 17) that the Ningpo Public Security Bureau arrested a French Catholic residing in China since 1904, confiscating pistols, weather reports, coast photo surveys and maps. Confederates arrested were found to have collaborated with the Japanese, organized the Legion of Mary, aided Chiang agents, opposed RAAK, and collected information for Kuomintang agents.

Shanghai announced (June 17) that the local education and culture committee would aid the current drive by holding an exhibition exposing activities of Catholic imperialist elements. Shanghai asserted (June 19) that the Penglai High School rallied against Catholic intrigue, while workers on the French tramway resolved to

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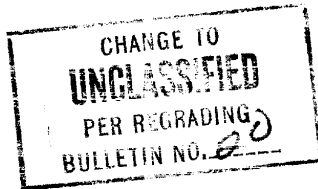
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SUMMARY

To the theme of Sino-Soviet solidarity, stressed by Soviet speakers, the China Youth Congress has enrolled all participants as a body in the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Meetings and exhibits honoring Stalin and Gorki, continued emphasis on Russian books for colleges, and revived use of the term "Ankang" are other indications of increasing importance attached to Sino-Soviet unity. Reports that Soviet publications stress the work of Soviet experts in China suggest Russian inspiration for the increased propaganda emphasis on their work. However, in one Northeast factory Chinese workers reportedly solved an operational problem of three years' standing simply by tightening a belt, a solution which the Soviet experts apparently overlooked.

Arrest of numerous Catholic leaders follows suppression of Taoist sects. The victims are not only charged with counterrevolution and espionage, but also with "living a secluded life," which is interpreted to mean an aloofness from Communist activities. Claims that rank and file Catholics attend meetings to approve the leaders' arrests suggest plans to promote a Party-controlled Catholic organization. Other efforts to tighten the Party hold and promote Russification are shown by stress on the Youth Corps' function of supplying the Party with reliable members, and attempts to relate basic construction activities to the coming Communist Party Anniversary. Release of 400 employees from the Ministry of Heavy Industry indicates that basic construction is retarded. Ideological study is mentioned as a method to promote the construction program.

Special tribunals are established to try counterrevolutionaries, including saboteurs of the approaching elections. Local indifference to the use of informers' letters, a valuable tool against nonconformists, also is noted. Peasant dissatisfaction is apparently aggravated by drought, reduced production, and increased official grain collections. The number of Northeast cooperatives is to be reduced by 25 percent from the original plan, and the seriousness of the Southwest drought is admitted even though only recently increased wheat shipments from that area were claimed. The Western trade embargo against China is denounced for allegedly ruining Southeast Asian tin and rubber industries. Far from admitting that the embargo hurts China, Peking makes the claim that Western trade restrictions actually increase the Asian nations' demand for commercial relations with China.

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